THURSDAY, [illegible] THE NUMB. 83.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

Of the LIBERTY *of the* PRESS.

NOTHING is more apt to ſurpriſe a foreigner, than the extreme liberty, which we enjoy in this country, of communicating whatever we pleaſe to the public, and of openly cenſuring every meaſure, entered into by the king or his miniſters. If the adminiſtration reſolve upon War, 'tis affirmed, that either wilfully or ignorantly they miſtake the intereſt of the nation, and that peace, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, is infinitely preferable. If the paſſion of the miniſters lie towards peace, our political writers breathe nothing but war and devaſtation, and repreſent the pacific conduct of the government as mean and puſillanimous. As this liberty is not indulged in any other government, either republican or monarchical; in HOLLAND and VENICE, no more than in FRANCE or SPAIN; it may very naturally give occaſion to theſe two queſtions, *How it happens that* GREAT-BRITAIN *enjoys ſuch a peculiar privilege? and Whether the unlimited exerciſe of this liberty be advantageous or prejudicial to the public?*

As to the firſt queſtion, Why the laws indulge us in ſuch an extraordinary liberty? I believe the reaſon may be derived from our mixed form of government, which is neither wholly monarchical, nor wholly republican. It will be found, if I miſtake not, a true obſervation in politics, that the two extremes in government, liberty and ſlavery, commonly approach neareſt to each other; and that as you depart from the extremes, and mix a little of monarchy with liberty, the government becomes always the more free; and on the other hand, when you mix a little of liberty with monarchy, the yoke becomes always the more grievous and intolerable. I ſhall endeavour to explain myſelf. In a government, ſuch as that of FRANCE, which is entirely abſolute, and where laws, cuſtom, and religion [illegible], all of them to eſtabliſh the people fully ſatisfied with their condition, the monarch cannot entertain the leaſt *jealouſy* againſt his ſubjects, and therefore is not to indulge them in great *liberties* both of ſpeech and action. In a government altogether republican, ſuch as that of HOLLAND, where there is no magiſtrate ſo eminent as to give *jealouſy* to the ſtate, there is alſo no danger in intruſting the magiſtrates with very large diſcretionary Powers; and tho' many advantages reſult from ſuch powers, in the preſervation of peace and order, yet they lay a conſiderable reſtraint on men's actions, and make every private ſubject pay a great reſpect to the government. Thus it ſeems evident, that the two extremes of abſolute monarchy and of a republic, approach very near to each other in the moſt material Circumſtances. In the *firſt*, the magiſtrate has no jealouſy of the people: In the *ſecond*, the people have no jealouſy of the magiſtrate: Which want of jealouſy begets a mutual confidence and truſt in both caſes, and produces a ſpecies of liberty in monarchies, and of arbitrary power in republics.

To juſtify the other part of the foregoing obſervation, that in every government the means are moſt wide of each other, and that the mixtures of monarchy and liberty render the yoke either more eaſy or more grievous; I muſt take notice of a remark of TACITUS with regard to the ROMANS under the emperors, that they neither could bear total ſlavery nor total liberty, *Nec totam ſervitutem, nec totam libertatem pati poſſunt.* This remark a celebrated poet has tranſlated and applied to the ENGLISH, in his lively deſcription of queen ELIZABETH's policy and government.

Et ſic aimer ſon joug a l' Anglois indompte,
Qui ne peut ni ſervir, ni vivre en liberte.

HENRIADE, *Liv.* 1.

ACCORDING to theſe remarks, we are to conſider the ROMAN government under the emperors as a mixture of deſpotiſm and liberty, where the deſpotiſm prevailed; and the ENGLISH government as a mixture of the ſame kind, but where the liberty predominates. The conſequences are exactly conformable to the foregoing obſervation; and ſuch as may be expected from thoſe mixed forms of government, which beget a mutual watchfulneſs and jealouſy. The ROMAN emperors were, many of them, the moſt frightful tyrants that ever diſgraced human nature; and 'tis evident their cruelty was chiefly excited by their *jealouſy*, and by their obſerving, that all the great men of ROME bore with impatience the dominion of a Family, which, but a little before, was no ways ſuperior to their own. On the other hand, as the republican part of the government prevails in ENGLAND, tho' with a great mixture of monarchy, 'tis obliged, for its own preſervation, to maintain a watchful *jealouſy* over the magiſtrates, to remove all diſcretionary powers, and to ſecure every one's life and fortune by general and inflexible laws. No action muſt be deemed a crime but what the law has plainly determined to be ſuch: No crime muſt be imputed to a man but from a legal proof before his judges; and even theſe judges muſt be his fellow ſubjects, who are obliged, by their own intereſt, to have a watchful eye over the incroachments and violence of the miniſters. From theſe cauſes it proceeds, that there is as much liberty, and even, perhaps, licentiouſneſs in BRITAIN, as there were formerly ſlavery and tyranny in ROME.

THESE principles account for the great liberty of the preſs in theſe kingdoms, beyond what is indulged in any other government. 'Tis ſufficiently known, that arbitrary power would ſteal in upon us, were we not extremely watchful to prevent its progreſs, and were there not an eaſy method of conveying the alarum from one end of the kingdom to the other. The ſpirit of the people muſt frequently be roufed in order to curb the ambition of the court; and the dread of rouſing this ſpirit, muſt be employed to prevent that ambition. Nothing ſo effectual to this purpoſe as the liberty of the preſs, by which all the learning, wit and genius of the nation may be employed on the ſide of liberty, and every one be animated to its defence. As long, therefore, as the republican part of our government can maintain itſelf againſt the monarchical, it muſt be extremely jealous of the Liberty of the preſs, as of the utmoſt importance to its preſervation.

SINCE therefore the liberty of the preſs is ſo eſſential to the ſupport of our mixed government; this ſufficiently decides the ſecond queſtion, *Whether this liberty be advantageous or prejudicial*; there being nothing of greater importance in every ſtate than the preſervation of the ancient government, eſpecially if it be a free one. But I would fain go a ſtep farther, and aſſert, that ſuch a liberty is attended with ſo few inconveniencies, that it may be claimed as the common right of mankind, and ought to be indulged them almoſt in every government: except the eccleſiaſtical, to which indeed it would prove fatal. We need not dread from this liberty any ſuch ill conſequences as followed from the harangues of the popular demagogues of ATHENS and tribunes of ROME. A man reads a book or pamphlet alone and coolly. There is none preſent from whom he can catch the paſſion by contagion. He is not hurried away by the force and energy of action. And ſhould he be wrought up to ever ſo ſeditious a humor, there is no violent reſolution preſented to him, by which he can immediately vent his paſſion. The liberty of the preſs, therefore, however abuſed, can ſcarce ever excite popular tumults or rebellion. And as to thoſe murmurs or ſecret diſcontents it may occaſion, 'tis better they ſhould get vent in words, that they may come to the knowledge of the magiſtrate before it be too late, in order to his providing a remedy againſt them. Mankind, 'tis true, have always a greater propenſion to believe what is ſaid to the diſadvantage of their governors, than the contrary; but this inclination is inſeparable from them, whether they have liberty or not. A whiſper may fly as quick, and be as pernicious as a pamphlet. Nay, it will be more pernicious, where men are not accuſtomed to think freely, or diſtinguiſh betwixt truth and falſhood.

IT has alſo been found, as the experience of mankind increaſes, that the *people* are no ſuch dangerous monſter as they have been repreſented, and that 'tis in every reſpect better to guide them, like rational creatures, than to lead or drive them, like brute beaſts. Before the United Provinces ſet the example, toleration was deemed incompatible with good government; and it was thought impoſſible, that a number of religious ſects could live together in harmony and peace, and have all of them an equal affection to their common country, and to each other. ENGLAND has ſet a like example of civil liberty; and tho' this liberty ſeems to occaſion ſome ſmall ferment at preſent, it has not as yet produced any pernicious effects; and it is to be hoped, that men, being every day more accuſtomed to the free diſcuſſion of public affairs, will improve in their judgment of them, and be with greater diffi-culty ſeduced by every idle rumor and popular clamour.

'TIS a very comfortable reflection to the lovers of liberty, that this peculiar privilege of BRITAIN is of a kind that cannot eaſily be wreſted from us, but muſt laſt as long as our government remains, in any degree, free and independent. 'Tis ſeldom, that liberty of any kind is loſt all at once. Slavery has ſo frightful an aſpect to men accuſtomed to freedom, that it muſt ſteal in upon them by degrees, and muſt diſguiſe itſelf in a thouſand ſhapes, in order to be received. But, if the liberty of the preſs ever be loſt, it muſt be loſt at once. The general laws againſt ſedition and libelling are at preſent as ſtrong as they poſſibly can be made. Nothing can impoſe a farther reſtraint, but either the clapping an IMPRIMATUR upon the preſs, or the giving to the court very large diſcretionary powers to puniſh whatever diſpleaſes them. But theſe conceſſions would be ſuch a barefaced violation of liberty, that they will probably be the laſt efforts of a deſpotic government. We may conclude, that the liberty of *Britain* is gone for ever when theſe attempts ſhall ſucceed.

HUME.

Williamsburg, *December* 25.

Entered Inwards at the Port of *Annapolis*.

Nov. 30. *Schooner Sally, Edmund Joyce, from Philadelphia, in Ballaſt only.*

Sloop Sally, John Smith, from Maryland, with 26 *Barrels of Beef,* 1 *Barrel Bees Wax,* 1 *Barrel Tallow,* 2 *Barrels Snake Root,* 1 *Trunk European Goods, and* 6 *Caſks Nails, alſo* 140 *Barrels Tar, and* 8 *Barrels Turpentine.*

Dec. 6. *Schooner Jenny and Sally, Hugh Peebles from Philadelphia, with* 4 *Hhds. Molaſſes,* 1 *Hhd. Rum,* 4 *Barrels Od Fiſh,* 3 *Barrels Mackerel, and* 400 *Pounds Cheeſe. Alſo* [illegible]. 20 *in Caſh.*

8. *Sloop John and Betſey, William B. Bunting from Philadelphia, with* 3 *Hhds. Molaſſes,* 50 *Buſhels Salt,* 2 *Saddles, a parcel Earthen Ware unſit,* 1 *Set Stone Steps,* 4 *Bales Ruſſia Duck,* 2 *Bales European Goods,* 1 *Quarter Caſk Gunpowder, and* 1 *Cwt. Shot.*

Cleared Outwards.

Nov. 26. *Sloop Mary Anne, Thomas Powel for Philadelphia, with* 3 *Caſks of Flaxſeed,* 30 *Buſhels Wheat,* 100 *Buſhels Oats, and* 9000 *Hhd. and Barrel Staves.*

Schooner Little Hannah, William Barber for Philadelphia, with 60 *Hhds. Flaxſeed,* 500 *Buſhels Oats,* 200 *Buſhels Wheat, and* 5 *Cwt. Feathers.*

Dec. 2d. *Schooner Betſey and Eſther, John Willis for Barbados, with* 2500 *Buſhels Indian Corn,* 4 *Barrels Bread, and* 10000 *Shingles.*

Schooner Sally, Edmund Joyce for Philadelphia, with 300 *Pieces of red Cedar Timber and* 4 *Caſks of Flaxſeed.*

6. *Sloop Sally, John Smith for North Carolina, with* 200 *Buſhels of Oats, alſo* 1 *Trunk European Goods and* 9 *Caſks of Nails.*

Entered in the upper Diſtrict of *James River.*

Dec. 8. *Two Brothers, Henry Riker, from New-York, with* 18 *Hhds. of Rum,* 3 *Hhds of Loaf Sugar, and* 1 *Cannifter of Tea.*

8. *Randolph, William Pudge, from Briſtol, via Annapolis, with European Goods.*

9. *Anna, Samuel Ayres, from Teneriffe, in Ballaſt.*

12. *Guildford, William Loughton, from Santa Croix, with* 4 *Tierces and* 4 *barrels foreign Brown Sugar.*

15. *Elizabeth, Thomas Coleman, from New-York, with* 8 *Hhds. Rum,* 4 *Hhds. Molaſſes,* 8 *Hhds. and* 4 *barrels loaf Sugar,* 4 *barrels of Apples,* 4 *barrels of Cranberries.*

16. *Benjamin, John Whitford, from Salem, with* 10 *Hhds. and* 2 *Barrels Rum,* 11 *Caſks of Molaſſes,* 6 *Caſks brown and* 100 *wt. loaf Sugar,* 80 *Buſhels Salt, and ſundry Wood and Iron Ware.*

16. *Swallow, Robert Standley, from Salem, with* 6 *Hhds. and* 11 *Barrels Rum,* 6 *Hhds. and* 4 *Barrels Molaſſes,* 83 *Buſhels Salt,* 2 *Barrels Mackerel,* 2 [illegible] *tals of Fiſh,* 25 *Pounds Chocolate,* 200 *Pounds* [illegible] 4 *Buſhels Potatoes and ſundry Wood and Iron W*[illegible]

16. *Sea Flower, Thomas Potter, from Boſton,* 50 *Pounds Chocolate,* 3 *Hhds. Salt,* 4 *Barrels* [illegible] 1 *Hhd. and* 6 *Barrels Rum,* 1 *Hhd. Molaſſes,* 1 *Cannifter of Tea,* 1 *Piece Osnabrigs, and* 1 *ſmall Sugar.*

17. *Swan, Nathaniel Carver, from Boſton,* 4 *Hhds. and* 1 *Barrel Rum,* 3 *Hhds. Molaſſes,* [illegible] *wt. Cheeſe,* 2 *Quintals and* 1 *Barrel Fiſh,* 1 *Barrel Loaf Sugar,* 1 *dozen Axes,* 49 *Pounds Chocolate,* 40 *Yards Osnabrigs, and* 1 *Hhd. Salt.*

Cleared,

Nov. 29. *Speers, James Lusk, for Glasgow*, with 44 *Hhds. Tobacco*, 306 *Pigs Lead*, 12,000 *Staves*, and 80 *Cedar Posts*.

Dec. 12. *Mackenzie, John Richards, for New-York*, with 550 *Bushels Wheat*, and 150 *Bushels Corn*.

15. *Bates, John Atherton for Liverpool*, with 379 *Hhds. Tobacco*, 25 *Tons of Pig Iron*, 1 *Hhd.* and 1 *Barrel Ginseng*, 12,000 *Staves*, 3000 *Lock Sticks*, and 49 *Walnut Logs and Plank*.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

In Council, Nov. 13, 1766.

ON a motion made to his Excellency in council, and the unanimous desire of the council thereupon, That he would permit the Earl of *Shelburne*'s letter of the 13th of *September* last (a copy of which had been communicated to the board) to be printed;

The governor gave orders for printing the same accordingly. The said letter is as follows, *viz.*

SIR, Whitehall, Sept. 13, 1766.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the King, your letters of the 29th of June, *and 19th of* July *last, together with the inclosures therein contained: And I have received his Majesty's commands to communicate them to such of his servants, as he thinks proper usually to consult upon his most important affairs, as soon as the season of the year will conveniently admit of their meeting, for this and other purposes.--In the mean time, his Majesty is extremely sorry, to observe any degree of ill temper remaining in his Colony of* Massachusets-Bay, *or that points should be so improperly agitated, as to tend to the revival of disputes, which every friend to* America *must wish to be forgotten.--They have seen the Parliament of* Great-Britain *give due attention to all well founded complaints of the provinces, notwithstanding they appeared to them, in some parts, not so properly urged; and tho' the legislature will, certainly, on all just occasions, exercise and enforce its legislative power over the colonies, yet it cannot be doubted, but it will exert it with a due regard to the nature of their connection with the mother country.*

Upon this occasion it is proper to observe, in general, that the ease and honour of his Majesty's government in America, *will greatly depend on the temper and wisdom of those who are entrusted with the administration there; and that they ought to be persons disdaining narrow views, private combination, and partial attachments.--It is with great pleasure, Sir, that I have observed the manner in which you have conducted yourself, during the disputes of the last year, which I cannot do, without highly approving your attention and watchfulness, on the one hand, to support the authority of government, and on the other, the tenderness and affection which appeared in all your letters, towards the people under your government.---A temperate conduct, founded on the true basis of public good, avoiding all unnecessary reserve, where nothing arbitrary is thought of, and nothing unreasonable is required, must carry conviction to the hearts of the deluded, conciliate the minds of all, and insure the confidence of his Majesty's loyal and loving subjects of* America.

Upon these considerations I am perswaded, that the assembly will, immediately upon their meeting, fall upon Measures to terminate all local difficulties, which appear, by accounts, to have hitherto prevented compliance, which will be expected by Parliament, with the recomendation you have been required to make, in consequence of the resolutions of both houses.--It is impossible to conceive that they will suffer any private considerations to interfere with their desire of shewing a proper sense of that paternal regard which they have experienced from his Majesty, and of that attention which the parliament has given to their complaints, which can never be done with more propriety, than by granting, with the utmost chearfulness, a just compensation to those who have suffered by the late disorders.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Sir, your most obedient,
humble servant,
SHELBURNE."

NEW-YORK, November 27.

Extract from the JOURNAL of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York.

Die Martis 9ho. A. M. the 18th November, 1766.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor by Mr. Banyer, *Dep. Secry, which being read, is in the Words following, viz.*

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

IN consequence of a report made to the Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations, of the act passed in the last Sessions of Assembly, for providing barracks, fuel, &c. for his Majesty's troops quartered in this city, and my letter to the Secretary of State on the same occasion, I have had the honour of the following letter from the Earl of *Shelburne*.

WHITEHALL, 9th *August*, 1766.

SIR,

I TOOK the first opportunity after his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to intrust me with the seals of the Southern Department, to lay before him your letter of the 20th June, giving an account of the general satisfaction expressed by all ranks and degrees of people on the repeal of the Stamp-Act; and likewise your reasons for assenting to a bill for providing barracks, firewood, candles, bedding, and utensils for the kitchen, for the King's troops, as demanded, notwithstanding the articles of salt, vinegar, cyder, and beer, be not included, under a pretence that they are not provided for troops lodged in barracks in Europe.

I have his Majesty's commands to acquaint you of the satisfaction he feels in the happiness of his subjects, arising from the tender care and consideration of his Parliament: But I am ordered to signify to you at the same time, That as it is the indispensible duty of his subjects in America, to obey the acts of the Legislature of Great-Britain, the King both expects and requires a due and chearful obedience to the same; and it cannot be doubted that his Majesty's province of New-York, after the limits of Great-Britain, so recently extended to America, will not fail duly to carry into execution the act of Parliament passed last Session for quartering his Majesty's troops, in the full extent and meaning of the act, without referring to the usage of other parts of his Majesty's dominions where the Legislature has thought fit to prescribe different regulations; and which cannot be altered any more than in North America, except upon a respectful and well grounded representation of the hardship or inconvenience. These considerations I am convinced must of themselves have so much weight with the Assembly of New-York, not only in the present conjuncture, when it is natural to suppose the minds of men retain sensible impressions of what has lately passed, but upon other occasions which may call for a ready obedience, that I cannot think it necessary for me to enlarge further upon their importance. I must only, Sir, in general add, that I hope and believe that a very little time, together with that temperate administration of government which your regard to the people under it, must make you naturally incline to, and that firmness which your duty to the King equally requires, will allay whatever remains of those heats which have so unhappily for America prevailed, and which if continued must prove of the most fatal consequence to whatever province they are suffered in. I am therefore perswaded that the Assembly will lose no occasion that offers of convincing his Majesty, that the people of New York, will yield to no other part of his subjects in duty, loyalty, and obedience to such laws as the King and Parliament have thought proper to enact for their benefit and protection. Signed SHELBURNE.

I flatter myself that on due consideration of this letter, no difficulties can possibly arise, or the least objection be made to the provision for the troops as required by the act of Parliament.

Fort George, 17th Nov. 1766. } H. Moore.

Ordered,

That the said message be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom his Excellency's Speech is committed.

Williamsburg, *December* 25.

The INVITATION.

TO my best my friends are free,
Free with that and free with me;
Free to pass the [illegible] key,
Or the tune [illegible]
Free [illegible] what they [illegible],
And more, and at their [illegible],
Free to speak, and free to [illegible],
No [illegible] with [illegible],
Free to [illegible]
When [illegible]

DULNESS [illegible], eyes the live'ly Dance,
Remembring she herself was Pert[illegible] once.

POPE's DUNCIAD.

HOW long Dikephilos, must we sustain,
The venal Efforts of thy flimsy Brain?
How long thy own Importance bear thee boast?
A superficious Pedant at the most.
Shall you, with Arrogance, the Critic's Chair
Assume, and dictate with decisive Air?
Or think to weigh, with Accuracy's Eye,
The Claims of Science, on its Depths decry?
Might not the Mole, on Colours thus decide,
The Tulip's Beauty, and the Lily's Pride?
Might not foul Buzzards, that on Carnage feed,
Their nicest Tastes in Delicacies plead?
But, Scribbler, know, that Blame, like thine, is best;
Most the Fool injures, whom he praises most.
Thy Praise on PURDIE *well this Truth shall shew,*
And teach the Wise to wish thee for a Foe.

Did not the Poet of the East *disdain,*
With Miscreants Names to vilify his Strain;
Had he not scorn'd to use his Dunces ill,
You too, had felt the Satire of his Quill;
You the first Place had in his Dunciad found,
In Chains of Ridicule for ever bound;
Thy Parts, thy Genius, well he had disclos'd,
And bid thee live to Laughter's Eye expos'd.

A FOE to PEDANTS.

EPIGRAM *from* BOILEAU.

MY Heart, fair Maid, a thousand Pains,
With strange Disorder, move.
Some dire Contention in it reigns;
Alas ——I fear, 'tis *Love*.
This Information piques your Pride
(Misfortunes still my Steps pursue)
But O restrain the raging Tide:
I love, —but Miss, it is not you.

PHLEGON.

EPIGRAM *humbly inscribed to* R. M.

JUDAS must needs in Contest interpose:
Is't strange that Judas wip'd a bloody Nose?

LACONICUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 24, 1766.

IN OBEDIENCE to an Order of the HOUSE of BURGESSES, made at their last Meeting, commanding the Treasurer of this Colony "to proceed with all possible Vigor "and Dispatch to bring to a SETTLEMENT "the several COLLECTORS of the TAXES," I begin with this Method in Hopes that it will, in some Measure, prevent the disagreable Necessity I shall be otherwise put to of proceeding in a more rigorous Manner. There are large Arrears of the Land and Poll Tax, the Tax on Carriages, Tobacco, Writs and Ordinary Licences, due to the Public, some of them as far back as the Year 1755. Several considerable Sums of Money are likewise due for Depositums of many Years standing. Large Quantities of Tobacco, levied for Payment of the Militia, are yet unaccounted for by different Sheriffs, and for Tobacco sold considerable Sums are still due on Bonds lodged in the Treasury. I also find many Balances, to a considerable Amount, unpaid of the Money lodged in the Hands of different recruiting Officers. I decline descending to Particulars at present, as all those, in Arrear, cannot be ignorant of it. Once more I must desire the Favour of the Gentlemen Sheriffs, to make up full and distinct Accounts of the Taxes arising in their whole Counties and transmit them regularly to the Treasury. This would prevent a vast deal of Perplexity in the Office and might save them in the End a great deal of Trouble, and perhaps no inconsiderable Expence. If the Inspectors would be pleased to make up their Accounts properly, the same Advantages would result. Many Judgments obtained several Years ago against different Sheriffs for the Penalties of their Bonds, are still open and unsatisfied; unless their Accounts are immediately settled at the Treasury, and the Balances properly fix'd, I shall be constrained to sue out Executions for the full Amount of those Judgments, as well as all others which may be obtain'd hereafter; this will probably expose some of the Collectors to great Inconveniences, which I would willingly have avoided, and therefore recommend it to their most serious Reflections. I take the Liberty once more farther to remark that the same Laws, which point out the Duty of the Treasurer, prescribe Rules for the Conduct of all others concerned in the public Revenues.

In Obedience also to a former Order of the House I am further to acquaint the Public that I have now in Hand £. 6000 of the Treasury Notes redeemable in the Year 1768 and 1769, which I would gladly exchange for those emitted in *June* 1757, *April* and *October* 1758; and that as more of the former Sort may soon be brought into the Treasury, I would willingly exchange as soon as I receive them.

RO. C. NICHOLAS,
TREASURER.

TAKEN up in *Hanover* County, a small black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder M, and on the near Buttock N C. Pris'd and appraised to One Pound Ten Shillings.

ROBERT HINSON.

ADMONITION
TO A
FAIR MALEVOLENT.

Carere debet omni Culpa, qui, in alterum, paratus est dicere. Is demum (sane) meretur, qui non potest verum (infamandum) ab altero audire CICERO.

I.

VESPILLA, that miſchievous Tongue,
Diſperſes Detraction around.
Your Preſence puts all Matters wrong;
All Freedom, before you, gives Ground.

II.

Diſtruſt ev'ry Boſom invades,
Your Clapper, at th' abſent, ſo rings;
Not one, in a Circle, but dreads,
When abſent, *ere long*, the ſame Stings.

III.

The Failings of *all* are too great!
Alas! who t'emblazon them joy;
Have Errors enough to relate——
What Guineſs without an Alloy?

IV.

Be ſhe, that to others denies
Indulgence, muſt ſure never claim.
The Mote if *ſhe* finds in all Eyes,
All Eyes in *her own* find a Beam.

V.

A Taunt (the foul Offſpring of Spite)
In vain you may wiſh to recal.
The Shaft, that hath taken it's Flight,
It's Impulſe will ſpend ere it fall.

VI.

Fair Creature, with Kindneſs then ſpeak,
No Being henceforward diſpraiſe.
The Seaman, methinks, is but weak,
Who *Tempeſt* prefers——to a *Breeze*.

VII.

THERE liv'd once at CHATSWORTH a Maid
(Bleſt *Villa!*) whoſe Features benign,
Elyſium full-beaming diſplay'd,
Whoſe Soul - - - O that Soul was divine!

VIII.

The Glance from her black Eyes ſo keen
No Mortal unmov'd could withſtand.
No Slander, no Tarniſh e'er ſeen ——
That Maid was the Pride of the Land.

IX.

Your Beauty the World might ſurpriſe,
Like *hers*; 'tis deſtroy'd by your Tattle.
Tho' dreſs'd like the *Bow in the Skies*;
What's ſhunn'd, like the Snake with a RATTLE?

N. B. *Shou'd this Piece be applied to any Lady;—the Amber approves the Application: It may be juſt, as to the Beauty; but is ſure* to be ſo, *as to the Slander.*

Et je ſcais même, ſur ce Fait,
Bon Nombre d'Hommes qui ſont Femmes.
La Fontaine.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 24, 1766.

THE neceſſary Duties of the important Office of Treaſurer, in which I have had the Honour to be confirmed by a late Act of the General Aſſembly, requiring my cloſeſt Attention, I find it will not be in my Power to undertake any new Cauſes, and do that Juſtice to my Clients which they have a Right to expect: I therefore embrace this Occaſion of expreſſing my grateful Acknowledgments to all thoſe Gentlemen, who, for a Number of Years paſt, have been pleaſed to favour me with their Buſineſs. I ſhall think it my Duty, and make a Point of attending the Trial of every Cauſe of Importance, and all others wherein my Clients may deſire it; and that nothing material may be omitted or neglected, through other Avocations, I have engaged the Aſſiſtance of JOHN BLAIR, junior, Eſq; a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Merit, and very deſervedly eſteemed by all thoſe with whom he has had the Pleaſure of forming an Acquaintance.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

HANOVER TOWN, 22d *December*, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſrs. ANDREW COCKRANE, ROBERT DONALD, & Company, are once more deſired to pay off their Balances: And thoſe who are not able to comply with this Requeſt, muſt give their Bonds, otherwiſe they need expect no further Indulgence. *Mr. Matthew Anderſon*, junior, who is properly authorized, will attend all convenient County Courts for that Purpoſe.

ALEXANDER DONALD.

TO BE SOLD,

At *Hanover* Court-Houſe, on *Thurſday* the 5th of *February*, 1767, *being Court Day*,

THIRTY-FIVE Choice VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES;

amongſt which are ſeveral exceeding good Sawyers, ſome Cook Wenches, ſeveral good Men and Women Houſe Servants, a good Gardener and a Shoemaker. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and good Security to

JACK POWER.

THE Subſcriber finding himſelf unable to ſatisfy the Importunities of his Creditors, will be much obliged to thoſe who can collect any Debts which are due to him, earneſtly requeſts all Perſons who are indebted to him, to diſcharge their Accounts by the 10th of *February* next at fartheſt, otherwiſe (however repugnant to his Inclination) he will be obliged to commence Suits againſt them, in order to prevent the Ruin of Himſelf and Family, which muſt be the unavoidable Conſequence of their Delay.

THOMAS CRAIG.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Monday *the* 16*th of* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day,*

ONE *HUNDRED CHOICE* SLAVES,

among whom are ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen. Six Months Credit will be given for Half the purchaſe Money, and twelve Months Credit for the Remainder, upon giving Bond and Security to the Adminiſtrators of John Robinſon, *Eſq; A Diſcount of* 5 per Cent. *will be allowed for ready Money.*

I HAVE a Tract of fine level LAND, containing about 400 Acres, conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunky* River, in *King William* County, which I will ſell on reaſonable Terms. There is a large Plantation cleared on it, and a very large bearing Orchard of Hughes's Crabs, Clark's Pearmains, Cheeſe Apples, Father Abrahams, Newtown Pippins, and Peach Trees, with a Variety of Plumbs, Cherries, Pears, Apricots, and moſt other Sorts of fine Fruit Trees. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, and has on it all convenient Houſes.

I have alſo a Tract of ſunken Grounds, containing 700 Acres, lying in *New Kent*, oppoſite to the above mentioned Plantation, on which is a great Quantity of Aſh and other valuable Timber, which I will likewiſe ſell. The Terms may be known, by applying to me in *King William* County.

JACK POWER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of good Tobacco LAND on *North Meherrin* River, in *Lunenburg* County, containing 530 Acres, whereon is a new Dwelling-houſe 24 by 20 Feet, with 2 good Chimnies and a Stone Cellar, alſo a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-houſe, Garden, a Barn 24 Feet ſquare, Store-houſe, Corn-houſe, Overſeer's Houſe, two Negro Quarters, and 6 Tobacco Houſes. Alſo, juſt finiſhed, a conſtant and well accuſtomed Quarter Breaſt Mill, with two Pair of Stones, which grind extremely well, the Houſe 25 by 22 Feet, two Stories high, on which are fixed a fine Set of Bolting Cloths in two Cheſts, which are carried by Water: Likewiſe I expect will be finiſhed by the 1ſt of *February*, a good Saw Mill, adjoining the ſaid Work; which are all ſituated at the at the Foot of a Hill upwards of 30 Feet high; through which the Water is conveyed under Ground from the Dam (which ſtands on the River) to the Mill, for the Diſtance of 150 Feet in a covered Frame, fixed in a Canal from 20 to 25 Feet deep, great Part of which was blown out of a ſolid Rock; the Dam, and all the Works are founded on a Rock. The Water is again carried off (through a Canal about 12 Feet deep, and 100 Yards in Length) from the Mill to the River, which, with the Canal, forms an Iſland of about 20 Acres. The ſaid Place is well ſituated for Trade, and purchaſing of Wheat at a low Price, and convenient to Church and Court. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber. ABRAHAM MAURY.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing Six Hundred Acres, or thereabouts, lying in *St. Paul's* Pariſh, *Stafford* County, on the River *Potowmack*. Thirty Acres of ſaid Land is Meadow Ground, and lately put in Order for Graſs, equal in Quality to any in this Colony. Likewiſe Fifty or Sixty Acres of Salt Marſh, that may be brought into Cultivation at a ſmall Expence. It lies within 3 Miles of Church, and One and a Half of Two good Mills. There is on the Premiſes a Dwelling-Houſe, with Six Rooms below, and Three above, all with Fire Places, a Gallery on the Front, and good dry Cellars. Alſo a Houſe 36 by 24, intended for a Store-Houſe, with Three Rooms below, and a Cellar the Bigneſs of the Houſe. Alſo, a Barn finiſhed this Year, 72 by 48, framed Work, with all other convenient Out Houſes, ſituated on a Hill that opens a moſt agreeable Proſpect for ſome Miles up and down the River.

The Terms may be known, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

THE Ship RANDOLPH, commanded by THEODORICK MUNFORD, now lying in APPAMATOX River, will take in Tobacco conſign'd to Meſſrs. Sedgley, Hillhouſe, and Randolph, or to any other Merchants, in Briſtol. For Terms apply to Richard Randolph, Eſq; on James River, or to

THEODORICK MUNFORD.

Virginia, ſs.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 4th Day of November, 1766.

GEORGE KERR, Merchant, Plaintiff,
againſt
JAMES DUNLOP, of *Glaſgow*, and *James Buchan*, Merchant, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Dunlop*, being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendant who has Effects of the ſaid *James Dunlop* in his Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the further Order of this Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiff to the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of the ſaid Effects in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *James Dunlop* do appear here on the Firſt Day of the next Court, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a Copy of this Order be, within 15 Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE for 2 Months ſucceſſively, and be publiſhed immediately after Divine Service in the Church of the Pariſh of *Bruton*, in the County of *Surry*, and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol in the City of *Williamſburg*. BEN: WALLER.

LONDON, *July* 23d, 17[illegible]

THE *VIRGINIA* and *MARYLAND* COFFEE-HOUSE, in *Ball Court*, *Cornhill*, is now opened by JOHN RICHMOND, who begs Leave to acquaint the Merchants, Commanders, and other Gentlemen, that he will take the ſtricteſt Care to accommodate in the beſt Manner all thoſe Gentlemen that will pleaſe to honour him with their Favours.

LODGINGS for GENTLEMEN.

THE great Number of Debts due to me for the laſt ſeven Years of my Practice, and the Backwardneſs of my Clients (in ſome whoſe Buſineſs, I unhappily neglected my own) make me Satisfaction, would of itſelf, if I had no other Reaſon, have obliged me to quit my Practice. And when I found that by ſuch partial Payments as I chanced to receive I was able to keep Credit, I can appeal to the Public, whether any Perſon, who had ſo many outſtanding Debts, [illegible] But when I found, upon my quitting the Bar, all Payments ceaſe, and that I could not perſonally wait upon my Clients, I could not approve of the Method of Demand, by the Sheriff, too commonly in Practice, without Neceſſity. I therefore employed a Receiver, who, ever ſince the firſt Day of *January* laſt, has been riding through the *Northern Neck*, and even as far as *Williamſburg*, and who at this Time has not been able, out of near ten thouſand Pounds, to collect as much as will pay his own Wages, and diſcharge my public Taxes (for Proof of which I will produce my Books to any Gentleman concerned or deſirous to ſee them.) This too, at a Time when my own Debts contracted by the large Expences I have been at for ſome Years paſt in eſtabliſhing a Brewery, has diſabled me by any other Means from diſcharging them, (except they would take Lands, Aſſignment of Debts, or any thing I can ſpare, without Detriment to my Plantation or Brewery.) Selling Lands avail nothing. I have Bonds for ſome ſold four or five Years ago, but I can't get the Money for them. It therefore cannot be thought unreaſonable to give this public Notice (which the Circumſtances of the Country make moſt diſagreeable to me) that I ſhall be againſt my Inclination obliged to bring Suits, immediately after next *April* General Court, againſt all Perſons indebted to me who do not before that Time, diſcharge their Debts to me or my Son *James Mercer*, who will have my Books during the ſaid Court to ſettle with every Perſon applying to him. And as ſome Perſons have ſince my quitting my Practice, ſent to me for Opinions and to ſettle Accounts without ſending my Fees, to prevent any more Applications of that Sort, I give this public Notice, that tho' I ſhall always be ready to do any Thing of that Kind (which can be done at my own Houſe) upon receiving an adequate Satisfaction for it, it will be in vain to expect it by any Meſſenger they may ſend without they ſend the Money. There are ſome Gentlemen who muſt know that nothing in this Advertiſement can relate to them, but that any of their Commands will at any Time be readily complied with by their

and the Public's
humble Servant,
JOHN MERCER.

Dec. 8, 1766.

Peterſburg, *December* 8, 1766.

THE Subſcriber intends for *Great-Britain* ſoon.

NATHANIEL JENKINS

to be SOLD *at private* SALE,

TWO LOTS in the Town of *Rappahannock* River, on which ſtands a genteel Two Story Houſe, four Rooms on each Floor, and ſeven Fire-places, a good Stable for thirty Horſes, a Billiard Houſe and Table, and all other convenient Houſes. Two or three Years Credit will be given, if the Purchaſer or Purchaſers give Bond and Security

WILLIAM FOX.

N. B. A Stock of choice Liquors, and every Kind of Furniture neceſſary, may be had with the Houſe, if agreed for.

Peterſburg, Dec. 15, 1766.

To be SOLD on very reaſonable Terms,

THE Houſes and Lot where we lately kept Store (adjoining the Town of *Peterſburg*, near the Ware-houſes) conſiſting of two very commodious Store Houſes, each of which has a good Brick Cellar, an exceeding fine Ware-houſe, 40 Feet by 40, and a Stable for 4 Horſes. The Buildings being almoſt new, and the Work executed in the beſt Manner, they will not ſtand in Need of any conſiderable Repair for many Years. And as we intend leaving the Colony as ſoon as our Affairs are ſettled, hope that all Perſons indebted to us, will diſcharge their ſeveral Ballances as ſpeedily as poſſible; thoſe whoſe Accounts ſtand open, and cannot make Payment immediately, will give Bond, if they expect to meet with Indulgence.

GORDON and ALSTON.

THIS is to inform the Publick, that the Partnerſhip between *Cosby* and *Moore*, will diſſolve the firſt Day of *January* next; and that the Subſcriber propoſes carrying on the Buſineſs in the uſual Manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having their Work done in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and with the greateſt Diſpatch, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM COSBY.

VIRGINIA, ſs.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 1ſt Day of *November*, 1766,

RICHARD COCKE, Gent. Plaintiff, against James Smith and Alex. Bailie Merchts. of the Iſland of Nevis, and Neill Jameſon, Merchant, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *James & Alexander* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendant who hath Effects of the ſaid *James* and *Alexander* in his Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the further Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiff to the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of the ſaid Effects in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *James* and *Alexander* do appear here on the Firſt Day of the next Court, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a Copy of this Order be, within 15 Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE for 2 Months ſucceſſively, and be publiſhed immediately after Divine Service in the Church of the Pariſh of St. *Bride*, in the County of *Norfolk*, and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

STrayed from *York* about 9 Weeks ago, a large red and white COW of the *Guernſey* Breed, with ſmall Horns, but Mark forgot. Whoever will bring her to me, ſhall have 20 Shillings Reward, from

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

THOMAS [illegible] BRAILL,

AND

WILLIAM POOLEY SHIDALL,

STATIONERS and BOOK-BINDERS, *from* LONDON,

INFORM the Public that they propoſe carrying on theſe Branches of Buſineſs oppoſite the Rawleigh Tavern in *Williamſburg*, where Gentlemen may be ſupplied with Blank Books of all Kinds, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum, old Books new bound, Pocket Books of all Sizes, either in Leather, Vellum, or Parchment, Paper Caſes of all Kinds and Sizes, on the moſt reaſonable Terms and ſhorteſt Notice. They likewiſe ſell all Kinds of Blank Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Loading, &c. &c.

No Pains will be ſpared to give Satisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. They will take the earlieſt Opportunities of procuring a Supply from *England* of freſh Aſſortments.

I INTEND to leave the Colony by and by.

ARCHIBALD CLARK.

Williamſburg, *December* 18, 1766.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber on *Monday* Night laſt, a dark bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane, and ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Buttock thus [illegible] Likewiſe a Mare of the ſame Colour and Size, a Star in her Forehead, roach'd Mane, and ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Buttock V. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe and Mare to the Subſcriber or gives Intelligence where they may be got, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

JOHN HOLT.

December 10, 1766.

HIRED of the Subſcriber at *Warwick* in *Cheſterfield* County, on *Monday* laſt by one *David Stewart* (as he calls his Name) a light bay Horſe, with Saddle and Bridle. The ſaid Horſe is about 4 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, 6 or 7 Years old, paces well and trots, with a roach Mane, ſwitch Tail, no Brand perceivable. The ſaid *Stewart* is an *Iriſh Man*, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, of a dark Complection, with long black Hair; he plays on the Flute, and is remarkably fond of Liquor. Had on when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, black Waiſtcoat and Breeches, a Shoemaker by Trade, and he hired the ſaid Horſe to ride to [illegible], about five Miles from *Warwick*, and was to have returned the ſame Day; but never went there as I can hear, neither is there any Certainty which way he went, but it is ſuppoſed he is gone to *North Carolina*. Any Perſon that will contrive the ſaid Horſe to me at *Warwick*, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, paid by

THOMAS BRIDGEWATER.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A PERSON capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Book-keeping, *Latin*, *Greek*, Geography, *&c.* He alſo underſtands ſomething of Farm and Plantation Affairs, as well as Merchants Accompts, in Theory and Practice. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up at the Subſcriber's, near *Amelia* Court-Houſe, Five Hogs; three Sows are ſandy and griſled, one Barrow black and white, the other is a red and white Barrow. They are all marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and Under-keel in the right. The Owner may have them on proving his Property, of

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

N. B. They are appraiſed to *Thirty-five Shillings*.

Juſt imported from *London* in the Ship *Argile*, Capt. *Cocke*, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms by the Subſcriber, at his Shop in *Williamſburg*,

A COMPLEAT Aſſortment of *Medicines*, *viz.* Ipecacuan, Spices of all Sorts, Capers, Olives, Walnuts, Salt petre, Currans, Figs, Prunes, white and brown Candies, Salad Oil, beſt *Durham* Flower of Mallard, Fleet Barbadoes Eſſence of Water Dock, [illegible] Balſam, *Bristol* Oil, *Godfrey's* and *Daffy's* [illegible], *Hollands*, and *Lights*, Drops, Powder of Horn, Smelling Bottles, Lancets, Lead Pots, Cruſibles, [illegible].

WILLIAM CARTER.

December 18, 1766.

I Intend to leave the Colony ſoon, therefore deſire all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN BRIGGS, deceaſed, would make them known, and thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to make Payment, as it is neceſſary the Eſtate ſhould be ſettled.

JAMES BRIGGS.

RAN away on the 21ſt of *November* laſt a Negro Man named *James*, belonging to Mr. *Joſeph Levy*, of *South Carolina*. He is a well ſet Fellow and was born in *King* and *Queen* County, where he is now ſuppoſed to be. He had on a blue Surtout Coat, a blue Waiſtcoat, a red Coat, a red Lapell'd Waiſtcoat, Leather Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a black Velvet Jocky Cap.

Whoever brings him to *Weſtover* or *Chatſworth*, ſhall have Forty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM BYRD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from Col. *Bernard Moore's* Forge in *King* and *Queen* County, a large bright bay blooded Mare, about 14 Hands and an Inch high; branded on the near Buttock B, has ſeveral Saddle Spots, and remarkably high couraged. Any Perſon that will bring the ſaid Mare, or give ſuch Intelligence to the Subſcriber at Mr. *Benjamin Herndon's*, in *King William* County, ſo that he gets the ſaid Mare, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward.

HUMPHREY RICHARDS.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Amelia* County, a black Mare about 5 Years old, branded on the near Buttock W. her left hind Foot white, ſhe was not dock'd when ſhe firſt came into the Parts where ſhe was taken up, but has been ſince dock'd, about 4 Feet ſeven Inches high. Poſted and appraiſed to *Twelve Pounds*. The Owner may have her by paying as the Law directs.

JOHN DEATON.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE

A VERY handſome and convenient [illegible] HOUSE, on the Main Street in WILLIAMSBURG. It has every Advantage from it's Situation, either for a Merchant or Tradeſman. The Houſe is in exceeding good Repair, having been built but a ſhort Time. Credit will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. The Purchaſer muſt give Bond and Security to

JOHN THOMPSON, & Co.

To be SOLD, at public SALE, at ROCKY RIDGE, *on* MONDAY *the 12th of* JANUARY *next*,

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED CHOICE NEGROES,

moſt of them *Virginia* born, among which are ſeveral good Carpenters, Sawyers, Coopers, as good a Houſe Joiner as any Negro in the Colony, and a very good Blackſmith. Credit will be given till the 10th of *April*, 1768. Bond and Security will be required, and all Bonds not paid by that Day will carry Intereſt from the Date.

NATHANIEL HARRISON.

N. B. Large Diſcount will be made for ready Money.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, at Todd's *Bridge*, *in* King *and* Queen *County*, *on* Thurſday *the firſt Day of* January, *if fair, if not, on the next fair Day*,

ABOUT TWENTY young and valuable *VIRGINIA* born SLAVES,

chiefly Women and Girls. Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers till the 10th Day of [illegible] giving Bond, with [illegible] Intereſt.

[illegible] SHEP.

Williamsburg: Printed by William Hunter, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE near the CAPITOL. All Perſons may be ſupplied with the GAZETTE [illegible] Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for [illegible] the firſt Week, and each Time after, Proportion.